

MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

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WHOLE No. 483

State Federation Calls Political Meet Jan 11

A political meeting for the entire congressional district will be held on Sunday, January 11, at the Labor Temple in San Luis Obispo, under sponsorship of the California State Federation of Labor officials of this district.

Vice President Loleta Grande Cheney, of Santa Barbara, and Anthony Agriello, of San Jose, are combining to make the political gathering representative of the entire congressional district.

The meeting is held to allow State Federation officials the opportunity to express the state AFL legislative and political program, as in contrast with the program of the California Legislative Conference, which the state AFL is not supporting.

C. J. "Neil" Haggerty is scheduled as keynote speaker at the January 11 meeting and he has announced that a representative speaker from the State Federation will be present in event he is not able to attend. Haggerty is scheduled to make a trip to Washington, D. C., this month.

All union officials and officers of the Central Labor Councils and the Building Trades Council in Monterey County are urged to attend the Santa Maria meeting on January 11 to hear the State Federation message. Some of the council officials are scheduled as speakers on the California Legislative Conference program the following week and these are urged to attend the State Federation-sponsored meeting to learn why the Federation is opposed to the Conference political program.

Salinas Council Secretary Vote Set for Friday

Election of a new secretary will be chief business of the Monterey County Central Labor Council, at Salinas, at the meeting this Friday night, it was announced.

Two popular council ex-officials, former Secretary W. G. ("Bud") Kenyon, a business agent for Teamsters 890, and former president John W. Deer, business agent for Laundry Workers 258, are seeking the secretary post.

The vacancy was created by resignation of Peter A. Andrade, who was forced to leave the council secretary post due to press of work following the enlargement of jurisdiction of Teamsters 890, of which Andrade is secretary.

A great amount of important business has piled up for the council since mid-December, when the last meeting was held. Meetings during the holiday season were cancelled.

Labor Awaits School Bonds Vote Feb. 10

Organized Labor is expected to take a major part in the coming \$2,500,000 school bond election in Salinas on February 10, the bonds to provide much needed improvements to the school system.

A Citizens Committee in behalf of the bonds is active now and will seek the support of the Salinas Labor Council and affiliated unions. Improvements planned include a number of new buildings and renovations.

THE JUDGE WAS 'AN OLD UNION MAN'

San Francisco.—In 1946 Harry Shipman, Eureka crab fisherman, was suspended for 99 years by the International Fishermen and Allied Workers for disruptive activities. He sued the union for \$10,000 damages and for an injunction to keep it from preventing him from fishing. When the case came up before Federal Judge Michael J. Roche here, the judge stepped down from the bench and said:

"As an old union man, I can't go along with anyone's being suspended from a union for 99 years, no matter what the charges are. Furthermore, it's to the best interests of a union to have all the men inside and not outside. Nothing is ever settled by suits. Now, you take Shipman back and he'll drop his suits. What say?"

The union said Yes, Shipman said Yes, and the judge stepped back on the bench, smiling broadly.

Wet streets may not cause rain but we noticed a raise in new-look skirts yesterday.

REVIEW BOARD CITES PROGRESSIVE FILMS AS YEAR'S BEST

By HAROLD J. SALEMSON

Hollywood.—Gentleman's Agreement follows Crossfire in Hollywood's cycle of films against anti-Semitism and it is a picture of which Hollywood Darryl Zanuck and the U. S. can well be proud. Starring Gregory Peck, Dorothy McGuire and John Garfield, the screen adaptation of Laura Z. Hobson's novel follows the book faithfully—too faithfully, perhaps.

If there is a fault to be found with Gentleman's Agreement, it is that it is too slavishly like the novel. Not that we advocate changing stories when they are brought to the screen; but filmization requires translation to the new medium. What Mrs. Hobson's slick writing covered up in the printed version, the film emphasizes to its detriment. The printed utterances of an anti-Semitic nature were less jarring than the same words spoken from a screen. The danger that anti-Semites will like this rather than be shamed by it seems to be greater in the film than it was in the book.

Despite that, however, it is a fine, courageous piece of work. The performances by the stars are excellent; and Celeste Holm, as Ann Dettry, gives the supporting performance which should cap the Academy Award in that category. Moss Hart's screen-play is honest, Elia Kazan's direction uneven but truly brilliant in spots, and Peck in his usual great self, Dorothy McGuire stickily sweet (as required by the part), and Garfield provided with probably the finest role of his career, not baring Body and Soul, Gentleman's Agreement is a film you will not want to miss.

CHAPLIN'S MOVIE BEST OF THE YEAR

It is gratifying that, among the five U. S. films selected by the National Board of Review as the best of the year (along with two British, two Italian and one Australian), all were of an essentially progressive nature. It's A Wonderful Life was the one among them that meant the least; Boomerang, though this was eliminated in the screen version, was originally a plea against anti-Semitism, and remained a message of tolerance; Crossfire and Gentleman's Agreement are two of Hollywood's finest and most courageous attempts to meet an important problem head-on; and Charlie Chaplin's Monsieur Verdoux, selected as the best film of the year, was particularly gratifying to this columnist, who so selected it months and months ago. The National Board of Review, no "red" organization (it was originally organized by the movie industry itself to ward off the threat of government censorship), through its honest selections, has done a service to the public: Hollywood producers should see the handwriting on the wall and realize that only their progressive films stack up against the best of the foreign output (Shoeshine, Odd Man Out, Great Expectations, To Live in Peace and The Overlanders were the five foreign selections included by the board).

Hollywood is mourning two makers of fine films, Ernst Lubitsch and Mark Hellinger. Lubitsch's film, The Lady in Ermine, interrupted by his death, is being completed by Otto (Forever Amber) Preminger but will be signed by Lubitsch alone. Hellinger's plans for further production of Hemingway stories (as followsups to The Killers), under the David O. Selznick banner, will probably be dropped. He left one unreleased film, Naked City, a saga of New York, which is said really to capture the flavor of Manhattan.

MORE OF JOLSON

Character actor Richard Haydn makes his debut as a director at Paramount, holding the reins on Tatlock Millions. . . . Al Jolson has been selected as the 'Enai Brit's man of the year; the sequel to his biography will be filmed by MGM instead of Columbia, with Gene Kelly impersonating him, unless the studio can borrow Larry Parks to resume the role he held in The Jolson Story. . . .

Hollywood irony: The producer of Grapes of Wrath, The Ox-Bow Incident and Gentleman's Agreement, Darryl F. Zanuck, is now rushing to completion his latest film, The Iron Curtain. The script was written by Milton Krims, whose finest past credit was Confessions of A Nazi Spy. . . . Will some people never learn? . . .

Oil Strike in Mexico?

Mexico City.—Mexico's oil workers will strike against Pemex, the nation's national oil administration, if it continues to violate a labor-management agreement arrived at last May, union leaders told government officials.

Loyalty Probe Operation Will Rely on FBI

Washington.—The way President Truman's loyalty probe of nearly 2 million federal workers will operate depends almost solely on the good faith and honesty of J. Edgar Hoover's FBI, Chairman Seth Richardson of the Loyalty Review Board explained to newsmen.

Outlining the regulations for carrying out Truman's executive order setting up the first searching investigation into government worker loyalty in 170 years of American history, Richardson confessed his 22-man board "is on very thin ice" when weighing evidence of disloyalty to the U. S. government. He said the review group concerns itself with actual disloyalty as defined by the Truman executive order, but will not consider "American differences of opinion on government policy."

Key to the entire program, he explained, will be FBI investigation of the off-duty activities of government workers. The G-men's findings are to be turned over to the government agency involved and in appeals cases will reach the review board, but will not be revealed in full to the employee accused of disloyalty. Richardson said the Hoover men must protect their informers, so no cross-examination of the informer will be offered.

The FBI is already giving agents special training for their sleuthing job under the Truman program, he said, adding: "We will have to rely on the FBI for accurate information—the board has full confidence in the good faith and honesty of the FBI." Pressed by reporters, Richardson said the board would be inclined to take the word of an anonymous FBI man over that of the accused on a simple matter of fact.

While grounds for loyalty dismissal are largely the same as those on the books for years (treason, sabotage, espionage, etc., which are also covered by criminal laws), the new element in the Truman program is the ban on active membership in organizations listed by the attorney general as "totalitarian, fascist, communist, or subversive." Attorney General Tom Clark has already published a list of nearly 100 groups which in his opinion meet that standard, but said he would add to it as time goes on.

Richardson said a change in the ways of the accused employee can be offered as counter-evidence to past activities, and offered the example of "a man who flew over Japan and dropped some bombs" as loyalty-boasting information. He made it plain, however, that no review board member is authorized or qualified to discuss the wrongness or rightness of the entire loyalty procedure.

FULTON LEWIS SUES FOR ENTRANCE TO SOUTHERN CO-OP

Richmond, Va.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., the spokesman and apologist for the National Association of Manufacturers among big league radio commentators, has sued the Southern States Co-Operatives, Inc., to compel it to admit him into membership.

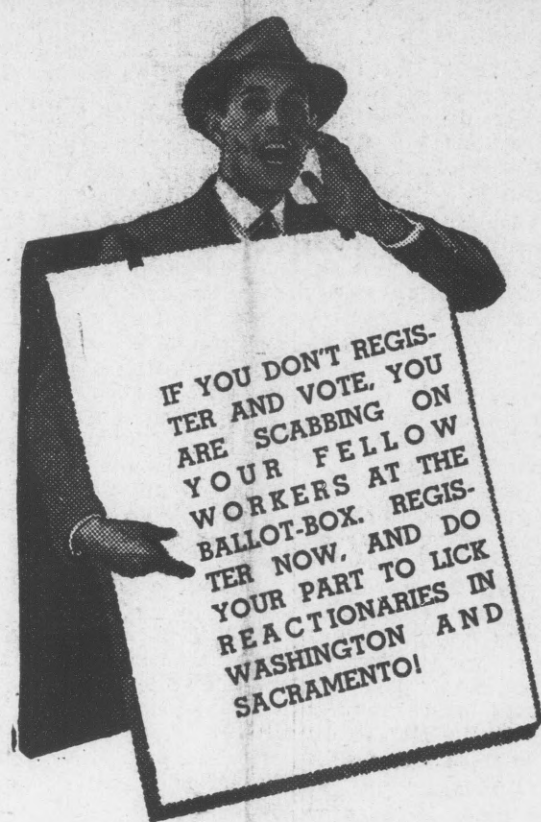
Long a labor-baiter and enemy of the co-op movement, Lewis was ousted from membership in November for "conduct as detrimental to the organization's best interests."

In a petition for a writ of mandamus filed in chancery court here, Lewis maintained he is a bona fide producer of farm products in Maryland and hence eligible for membership in the co-op. Lewis has recently been advocating heavier taxes for co-ops on the air.

STATE COURT UPHOLDS N.C. CLOSED SHOP BAN

Raleigh (LPA)—The Supreme Court of North Carolina has ruled that the state's anti-closed shop law is constitutional. It affirmed convictions of Asheville defendants in two test cases that the AFL Building Trades Council there had initiated last summer.

One of the cases involved the section of the state's "Little Taft-Hartley Law" which prohibited check-off systems of dues collection, while the other was on the rigorous state closed shop prohibition which labels any agreement denying employment to non-union members as "an illegal combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade." The decisions cited the power of the state to interfere in private contracts "found to be injurious to the public welfare."



What Is the Place of Trade Unions In Our Democratic Way of Life?

(Prize-winning composition submitted by John Dean, age 16, junior student, Stonewall Jackson High School, Charleston, West Virginia, in a contest sponsored by the West Virginia State Federation of Labor, December 1947 as printed in the December 8, 1947, appendix of the Congressional Record.)

Trade-unions do have a definite place in American democracy. Their place is determined by definite needs. These needs are predicated upon the following:

1. Wages in their relation to the static cost of our standard of living and the rise and fall of it.
2. Wages in their relation to hours of effort necessary to maintain a normal economy.
3. Wages in relation to a common adjustment of wide differences which may exist in agriculture and industry.
4. Insurance of safe, adequate, and satisfactory working conditions, including plant and equipment.
5. Health, including medical care and hospitalization.
6. Adequate recreation, vacations, and recreational facilities.
7. Education: Opportunity to learn while you work.

It is a condition of democracy as against totalitarian governments that within a democracy almost any type of business may govern itself as it sees fit. Since businesses are conducted under some sort of organization for the insurance of its continuance, it stands to reason that the worker who is responsible for the success of a given business must have an organization for the insurance that they, too, will receive benefits such as above noted in articles 1 to 7, inclusive. Since protection for such benefits is not guaranteed in the business organization itself, trade unions have emerged.

The success of present trade-unions is definitely establishing for the worker a high degree. The benefits above outlined firmly indicate their necessity as a part of our economic system as licensed in our democratic form of government. So great a part is played by the union in our democracy that some type of trade-union exists today for almost every type of business and number of employees ranging from a small employer to those employing thousands of workers do not have a particular union they are permitted affiliations.

Laging three months behind profit reports of banks and other private agencies, the government figures with their official aura show that dollar sales rose in the second quarter of the year over the first quarter, but that the profit rate was not so high. Manufacturing corporations sold \$36.9 billion worth of goods and made \$2.5 billion net income after taxes from April through June. In the earlier period they sold \$35.4 billion worth, but cleared \$2.7 billion profits.

Discounting exports, this would mean \$264 worth of goods were sold on the average to every person in the land during the 3-month period. The 5,500 corporations in 22 major industry groups covered in the government survey ended the first half of 1947 with \$25.2 billion worth of inventories, a gain of half a billion worth over the March figure.

While profits after taxes related to sales were 6.8 percent, the SEC-FTC report said stockholders post-tax profits were only 3.9 percent, indicating the firms were putting a large amount of profits into plant expansion, equipment and working capital.

Paper, lumber and their allied products industries showed the highest rate of profit on their stocks, while so-called medium-sized outfits between \$1 million and \$5 million, took the profit rate prize when considered on the basis of size.

Laski Condemns Political Ties To U. S. Aid

By PHYLLIS ROSNER

London.—If U. S. aid to Europe is based on political considerations it should be refused, Prof. Harold Laski, British Labor party leader and foreign affairs expert, said as he rapped American policy in Greece.

While criticizing Russian refusal to participate in the Marshall plan, Laski pointed out that the U. S. owed the Soviet Union "genuine reassurance that she does not intend to support every reactionary government left in Europe."

American assistance to the present Greek regime cannot be regarded as the protection of democratic freedom, he said, adding: "I have great admiration for the amazing insight of those Americans who see democracy in Greece and Turkey. Obviously the American eagle has the powers of vision that are not given to English earthworms."

The Truman doctrine, he commented, intends to and does place American frontiers "as a threat to the Soviet Union." "Whenever the Soviet Union wants to cushion herself against the danger of external attack," he continued, "that is called 'imperialist expansion,' but whenever America wants to do the same thing, that is called 'the defense of freedom and democracy.' I am not able to see any distinction."

Declaring he has no doubt the American working people want peace, Laski said: "I have no doubt also that the American businessman's objectives in the long run would be found to prove incompatible with peace if pursued in the same way that has operated so far."

Laski stressed the importance of reviving British-Soviet trade. Intelligent Americans, he said, will realize that the more complete Britain's friendship with the Soviet Union, the more completely we can assure lessening of U. S.-Russian tensions. "But Americans like John Foster Dulles, the Chicago Tribune's Col. McCormick, and William Randolph Hearst," he added, "are bound to be angry and criticize us for 'deserting the American way of life.'"

PANEL AT WORK ON TELEGRAPH BEEF

Washington.—Barred from making recommendations as to the basic wage dispute between the parties, a three-man panel has gone to work to resolve two technical points in the row between the Western Union Telegraph Co. and its 50,000 workers represented by AFL unions.

The panel consists of Eugene Meyer, chairman of the board of the Washington Post; Professor Waldo E. Fisher of the University of Pennsylvania, and Attorney Charles A. Horsky of Washington, formerly with the Department of Justice.

Appointment of the panel stopped a pre-Christmas strike of telegraph operators across the nation and the agreement called for a report by February 9 on these points:

1. What is meant by a contract provision calling for a study of the "wage-profit" relationship in connection with new pay increases? The unions said it meant all 1947 profits, while the company argued that it concerned only the ratio of profits to wages on the date the contract was re-opened.
2. Whether the contract was opened October 1 as the union insists or on November 1 as the company maintains. The decision involves a month's extra back pay if a wage increase is granted.

The Commercial Telegraphers, Telegraph Employees and Telegraph Workers unions of the AFL have asked an increase of .15 an hour.

Pay Fee and Get Groceries Wholesale

Cleveland.—Another grocer has joined the ranks of the "wholesale-for-a-fee" merchants.

Stanley Symanski, owner of Stan's Self Serve Market here, has set up a plan under which 250 customers pay him \$1 a week for meat purchases (limited to \$10) and \$1.25 for groceries and produce (no limit). In exchange for this fee, Symanski will sell the food at wholesale price. Out of the total of \$2.25 a family, he expects to pay his four full-time employees, himself and a part-time employee salaries and meet his operating expenses.

HENRY WALLACE TO RUN ON THIRD PARTY TICKET

Chicago.—Henry A. Wallace officially launched a third party movement here as he announced he would run for President in 1948 on an independent ticket dedicated to "abundance and security, not scarcity and war."

Denouncing Democratic party leadership for refusing to give Americans "their rightful opportunity to choose between progress and reaction," the former Vice President told a nationwide radio audience there is "no real fight between a Truman and a Republican. Both stand for a policy which opens the door to war in our lifetime and makes war certain for our children."

Wallace said the American people are paying through high prices and less food, clothing and housing for the present "bipartisan reactionary war policy" aimed at Russia and involving "fantastic appropriations for military adventures in Greece, Turkey, China — and billions for armaments here at home."

WAR FORCES MENACE

The forces that led to World War II, which "found their origin in monopoly capitalism, yellow journalism and racial bigotry," today present a greater menace than ever before, he declared, and the menace can only be met by a new political alignment requiring the formation of a new political party.

"To that end," Wallace said, "I announce tonight that I shall run as an independent candidate for President of the United States in 1948."

The announcement capped a widespread campaign for such a move by sections of the labor movement and liberal progressive organizations, although AFL, CIO and rail brotherhood high commands have openly expressed their opposition to such a move. A national convention in Chicago January 18 and 19, sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America, will probably nominate Wallace and a running mate.

NO TO MILITARY TRAINING

Wallace said the Democrats had rejected his terms for continued support, which included repudiation of universal military training and getting rid of "the Wall Street military team that is leading us toward war." He also demanded curbing profits and the power of monopoly, concrete steps to preserve American living standards, a halt to attacks on civil liberties and an end to segregation and discrimination.

All these, he said, will be included in the program of the new party, with defeat of UMT its most immediate objective. "Universal military training," Wallace declared, "is the first decisive step on the road toward fascism. We shall fight it to the limit and all congressmen who vote for it."

Emphasizing that he supported the humanitarian aspects of the Marshall plan long before it was announced, Wallace said he opposes the Truman doctrine and the Marshall plan "as applied" because they give "guns to people when they want plows" and divide Europe into two warring camps. The U. S., he said, is acting outside the United Nations to restore western Europe and Germany "because we want to hem Russia in" and this program will lead to "confusion, digression and war."

He called on Russian leaders as well as Americans to curb "those extremists who try to widen the gap between our two great countries." U. S. security, he said, demands real peace between this country and Russia, an international police force and a UN disarmament conference to eliminate permanently the threat "not only of atomic bombs, but also of all other methods of mass destruction."

Anticipating charges of Communist-domination against the new party, Wallace said: "We are not for Russia and we are not for communism, but we recognize Hitlerite methods when we see them in our land and we denounce the men who engage in such name calling as enemies of the human race who would rather have World War III than put forth a genuine effort to bring about a peaceful settlement of differences."

Ohio Temos Win 28 Cent Raise

Cincinnati.—Three thousand members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL) won wage increases of 27½ to 28 an hour after a week-long strike here.

The new contract provides for a reduction of the basic work week to 48 hours on November 1, 1948. Local drymen, dump truck drivers and industrial firms were involved in the strike.

Many city families are paying 60 per cent of their income for food alone.

Official Labor Endorsement for Wallace Unlikely

By TRAVIS K. HEDRICK

Washington.—Henry A. Wallace's quest for the presidency as an advocate of peace and world understanding may draw a substantial vote from labor's ranks, but it appears almost certain he'll do so without formal endorsement by the AFL, CIO or the independents at their top levels.

Official comment on Wallace's bold bid on a third party ticket was pointedly absent here, but a few straws blew around to indicate a trend.

It was "no comment" from the AFL and its newly formed Educational and Political League, but nobody expected the AFL top command to support Wallace. It is directing all efforts at defeating members of Congress who voted for the Taft-Hartley act.

The CIO Political Action Committee came out with a statement signed by Director Jack Kroll that "it has been the policy of the CIO-PAC not to support a third party in 1948." It appeared that Kroll's use of the past tense was deliberate as he added that the PAC executive board would meet in Washington late in January to discuss the 1948 political situation and specifically the third party question.

At the same time it was learned that while the PAC board is here, probably the week of January 19, the CIO executive board and its vice presidents will be in session and a full dress debate of the 1948 lineup is in prospect.

During the Boston convention of the CIO last October the delegates unanimously adopted a resolution avoiding any stand for or against a third party. It castigated both the "dominant Republican grouping," the Southern Democrats and a majority of the Democratic members of Congress "who have at times joined hands to foist 'upon the nation a consistent program of action for the benefit of the profiteers, the rent gougers and the rich.'"

This national policy resolution of the CIO insisted that labor's aims in 1948 can best be attained by avoiding "any program of subversion to any political party." It called for "free, independent, unbossed political action for the building of a strong, well-fed, well-housed, free and secure nation in a world at peace."

Among the unaffiliated organizations, the officers of the International Association of Machinists are known to be opposed to a third party in 1948—although there are reservations as to prospects thereafter.

President A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (unaffiliated) has publicly forgiven Truman for breaking the railroad strike in 1946 after originally declaring that the Trainmen would bend every effort to defeat him in 1948.

Over at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers (unaffiliated), President John L. Lewis was out of the city, but his intense distaste for both Truman and Senator Robert A. Taft could bring a cheer for Wallace if the contest lines up that way. Some comment on the Wallace move is expected from the UMW in its official Journal next week.

British Coal Record

London.—A record-breaking 4,400,000 tons of coal was mined by British workers during the week ending December 20. Surpassing the previous week's total by 44,000 tons, it marked the peak output since early 1938. This left the nation only 6,185,000 tons short of its 1947 goal of 200,000,000 tons.

Low cost life insurance provided veterans under the state farm and home purchase plan pays the balance of an insured veteran's contract in case of his death, thus guaranteeing his widow clear title to the property.

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Labor Preparing to Vote

It was Franklin Roosevelt's policy of giving labor a fair deal that did more than all else to elect him President four times. As long as the Democratic party carried out his pro-labor policy it remained in power. As soon as Roosevelt died representatives in Congress elected to support the New Deal started to forsake the policies of Roosevelt until today the Democratic party is almost as anti-labor as the Republican party, which is almost completely under the domination of big business.

It was this anti-labor majority of both parties that passed the infamous Taft-Hartley bill over President Truman's veto. The passage of this law, which is clearly the beginning of a plan to wreck labor unions and nullify their gains to date, has aroused a storm of protest among the organized workers everywhere. To defeat such members of Congress as voted for the Taft-Hartley law and to elect others, who will vote for its repeal is already of major concern to the members of every labor union in the United States.

No party label will save any candidate for Congress this year from the wrath of labor if his record shows that he helped enact the Taft-Hartley law. If both the old parties in any district offer nothing but the kind of anti-labor representatives that predominate in the present Congress labor will look to entirely independent or third party candidates for relief. This year's election is one time when labor must go to the polls with a greater determination than ever to elect our friends and defeat our enemies.

Whose Foreign Policy—?

More and more it is becoming evident that what has been so liberally and abundantly advertised as "Our American Foreign Policy" is not as exclusively relief for the hungry and starving of war devastated Europe as it is generally represented to be.

Among the many queer things being done in the name of this policy is what is going on in Greece. We have sent several hundred million dollars over there to support a government against which much could be enumerated as being contrary to what most Americans consider good government. But when this government enacted a law, as it did recently, by which it prescribed the death penalty for striking, that is simply going past the limit.

After providing these millions for Greece at the expense of us Americans what does this government do? It passes a law to punish with death any workman, who joins his fellows to strike for better living conditions. Still our government continues to support such an anti-labor government while the people of Greece seem to be starting a civil war against it. Whose foreign policy is this anyway? Surely this is not what the majority of the American people want their money used for.

The Alternative to Peace

Anyone who ponders the following statement of Rear Admiral Ellis M. Zacharias, USN (retired, wartime Deputy Chief of Naval Intelligence) knows that until we have world government, or whatever is required to build permanent peace, the sword of Damocles is hanging over all of us. Here it is, and Zacharias ought to know what he is talking about:

"If every atom bomb and facilities for its manufacture were destroyed tomorrow, there would still be available weapons that could wipe out the last vestige of human, animal and vegetable life."

In other words, possession of the atom bomb secret (if it still is a secret) is no longer military protection for the United States. Zacharias adds:

"A single milliliter of the highly infectious psittacosis virus could kill 20 million men. This virus can be produced cheaply in bulk by a small laboratory anywhere in the world."

All talk of war in the face of these facts is madness. A stepped-up preparedness race to "enforce" peace is sheer lunacy. There is no solution except further compromise on controversial issues arising among the big powers. The alternative is a world shambles. If a third war is permitted to happen, the people of the United States will, for the first time, suffer mass killing and destruction on their own soil.

Pacifism is no longer a rosy dream, but a stark necessity—and a ringing challenge to those who call themselves statesmen.

Ain't What She Used To Be

According to the United States Census Bureau, taxes (federal, state, and local) are taking about \$52 billion a year. This is slightly more than a fourth of our estimated national income. It also means that more than a fourth of the income of the country is due to government spending in some form or other. Free enterprise? Good gracious—the old gray mare's only three-fourths the nag she used to be!

Portal Act Brings Labor Dept. Changes

(Release from State Fed. of Labor)

(CFLNL) San Francisco.

Changes in enforcement practices and policies made by the Wage and Hour Division since the enactment of the Portal-to-Portal Act were brought to light in the final session of hearings on revision of the Wage-Hour Act before a subcommittee of the House Labor Committee.

Answering queries with respect to "good faith" defenses, record-keeping requirements, and the longshore "overtime-on-overtime" cases, the Labor Department's Solicitor revealed the following:

1. The Division is now giving consideration to a revision of its record-keeping regulations to require an employer to retain his records of wages and hours for only three years, instead of four years as now required.

2. Inspector of the Division are not authorized to issue any rulings upon which an employer can rely for a "good faith" defense under the Walsh-Healey Act; under the Wage-Hour Act, only rulings signed by the Administrator may now be used for such a defense.

3. It is the Division's position that an employer may properly consider as overtime compensation under the Act only the extra amount of compensation which is paid for "hours worked outside the normal or regular working hours." This is the basis on which the Division views the overtime claims in the longshore case as justified under the Act.

S.F. PRINTERS REACH AGREEMENT WITHOUT SIGNING CONTRACT

San Francisco.—By-passing the Taft-Hartley law, the San Francisco Typographical Union, a local of the International Typographical Union (AFL), reached a wage settlement without a contract with the Employing Printers Association, which represents commercial printers here.

The new agreement gives 750 workers a wage increase from \$80 to \$90.50 a week for day work and from \$85 to \$95.50 for night work.

It was agreed that the "status quo"—including the closed shop clause in the contract which expired December 31—would continue "during negotiations." Officially negotiations will continue indefinitely. Either side can terminate them on 60 days notice but not before next November.

GOP Opposition to Marshall Plan Begins to Shape Up in Congress

By TRAVIS K. HEDRICK

Washington.—As Congress prepared to return here for the second session opposition to the Truman administration's foreign policy as outlined in the \$17 billion Marshall plan started to take definite shape.

To counter this bi-partisan opposition, the Administration is proposing an intensive "educational campaign" to rouse popular support at the grass-roots level.

The fight on the \$17 billion program and the overall approach to foreign affairs by the government is not being conducted solely by Henry A. Wallace and his allies among the liberals.

Strangely enough, the political pot boiled over a bit Christmas eve when Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) smeared up hopes of a united front among leading GOP figures for the present "get tough" attitude of the U. S.

Taft, who has openly declared his desire to replace Truman in the White House in 1948, permitted release of a copyrighted story by the New York News Syndicate in which he was quoted as calling upon "the peace loving elements" of America "to speak out against those who regard war as one of the various weapons of national policy in diplomatic maneuvering."

The Ohioan, whose domestic views are considerably less than liberal, stated his doubt that peace is "the guiding principle" of our current foreign policy.

"PERMANENT PEACE"

"Permanent peace is the overwhelming desire of a great majority of the people of the world," Taft said. "It should be the overwhelming desire of the leaders of the people. Peace should be the guiding principle of our foreign policy so long as conditions do not threaten the freedom of our people."

Taft charged that there were indications aplenty that "some Americans have become imperialists. They would have America assume responsibilities—and bases—and territory, throughout the world—of course for the benefit of the world. But imperialism in any form has behind it the thought of using war as an instrument of policy. In such thoughts there is no will to peace."

This was Taft's first expression of his views on foreign policy since he announced his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination. It is bound to be an important factor in his campaign.

For allies among the Republicans, Taft has an assortment of

friends ranging from Sens. Hugh Butler and Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska to Henry Dworshak of Idaho—and plenty of Democrats who are determined to go slowly on the Marshall plan and force inclusion of restrictions and limitations that may snarl up the program.

Sen. Butler has termed himself "very much opposed" to the Marshall plan because he doubts if the national economy can stand its impact. Wherry echoed this by saying he believed Congress would not be "pressured" into enacting the legislation hastily—when the administration is begging for speed.

Wherry, who was a king-pin in the drive to kill price control, has now become a worry-wort about the cost of living and domestic prices. He wants to know whether the government can commit itself to a \$17 billion expenditure in view of present levels of production and prices.

Always a strict individualist, Wherry would like to see the Marshall plan aid go to persons rather than to governments.

Among some Democrats is a very real concern about the Marshall plan because of fears that the party will be held responsible next November if food prices keep on going up and scarcities continue.

Altogether the new session will see some interesting alliances and some new common fronts all for reasons that will be answered by the common people in the fall.

Both the GOP and the Democrats are worried over the situation, fearful that they'll be blamed no matter which stand they take. In this kind of spot, the veteran statesmen on the Hill are likely to do a lot of debating—and that will be termed stalling and fence-sitting by unfriendly commentators.

All's Well

It was the first day of a new term, and the teacher asked a small girl in her class a new pupil—what her father's name was. "Daddy," replied the child. "Yes, I know," said the teacher, "but what does your mother call him?"

"She doesn't call him anything," was the quick reply. "She likes him."

Maritime Exhibit At U.C. Library

(Release from State Fed. of Labor)

(CFLNL) San Francisco.

The Bancroft Library of the University of California has had on display parts of the Walter Macarthur Collection, formerly U. S. Shipping Commissioner for San Francisco for many years and editor of the Coast Seamen's Journal.

The exhibit consisted of sketches and watercolors and represents only a portion of the materials which he left the library, most of which were in the form of notes and manuscripts.

Members of organized labor in possession of materials such as newspapers, written personal diaries or reminiscences, files of correspondence, pamphlets, mimeographed or printed bulletins issued during strikes, political campaigns or similar periods of intensive activity, which, in time, will have as sources for the history of labor in California, are requested to communicate with George P. Hammond, Director, Bancroft Library, University of California.

Since this library is a public institution and will keep this material in good order for the benefit of research workers as well as those interested in such data, material of this kind could not be placed in better hands.

A later display of the Macarthur collection is scheduled. Members of labor unions interested in this can avail themselves of the opportunity to view the material.

Ever Try This?

"Yes," said Henderson, "for a while after our marriage we were nearly eaten out of house and home by visiting relatives and friends."

"How did you stop it?" asked a friend.

"It was quite simple," laughed Henderson. "I loaned money to the poor visitors and borrowed from the rich, and I haven't been troubled with a visit from either since."

One-Track Mind

TEACHER (after writing LXXX on the blackboard)—Tell me, what does that mean?

SWEET YOUNG THING—Love and kisses.

No Doubt True

Commented a Teamster Union official: "In my many years of experience with the Union I have learned that the most accidents are caused by the half-fast drivers."

CALL OFF STRIKE



After a 12-hour negotiating session, three AFL unions agreed to call off a scheduled strike of 50,000 Western Union workers. Issues will be submitted to a three-man fact-finding tribunal. Left to right (seated): President Adolph Brungs of Commercial Telegraphers Union (AFL), WU Division; Federal Conciliator Cyrus S. Ching, and WU official T. F. McMains. Standing are President Hal Swann of Telegraphers Workers Union, Dallas, Texas.

NLRB Attorneys Shed 'Neutrality' To Cooperate With Denham

By JACK ABBOTT

There seems to be no end to the ingenious theories that NLRB attorneys can spin out of the anti-union provisions of the Taft-Hartley act. The board itself now sheds its own "neutrality" to cooperate with General Counsel Robert N. Denham. In its latest edict the board reverses a trial examiner who had been so bold as to rule that a Denham anti-union charge had to make sense before he would hear evidence on it.

The case involves the International Typographical Union (AFL) which is the principal target for Denham nowadays. Denham had charged that the parent union had "intimidated" its own local unions and membership by refusing to bargain with the employers. The theory under the Wagner act was that when an employer refuses to bargain with a union he intimidates his employees by making it impossible for them to deal through the union of their own choosing.

Denham now makes the same theory apply against the international union in its relation to its own locals and members. But it doesn't make sense because on the one side you have the employer who might conceivably be wronged when the union doesn't bargain with him, and on the other side you have the international union and its locals and its members who together refuse to bargain with the employer.

The trial examiner declared that the whole theory was nonsense since the international union couldn't very well be held to be coercing the locals and the members into refusing the bargain when the international is itself the expression of its constituent parts. He declared that if it was alleged that the international had refused to bargain, the thing to do was to charge it and prove it rather than going all the way 'round as Denham had done.

Denham's lawyer sent a telegram to the board from Indianapolis where the case was being heard, asking that he be permitted to appear to argue this point. The union lawyer sent a similar telegram requesting the same privilege. Denham was told that he was permitted to appear but that it wasn't necessary because the board was ordering the trial examiner to reverse himself and hear the charges. The union lawyer was refused permission even to argue his points.

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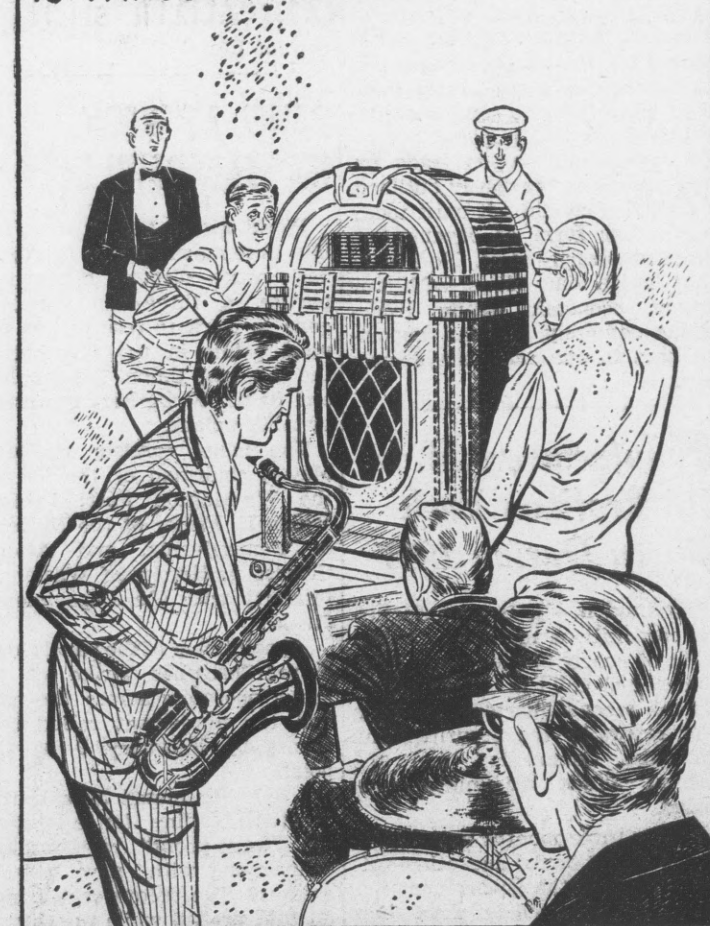
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WHY THE RECORD BAN—by LEE TEAFORD—

"MOVE IT OVER HERE, BOYS—THE BAND IS THROUGH TONIGHT!"



"YOU MEAN WE LOSE THIS JOB TOO—BECAUSE OF WIRED MUSIC?"



"GEE, DADDY, WHY DON'T YOU PLAY ON RADIO ANY MORE?"

"WELL, DEAR, BECAUSE DISC JOCKEYS ARE CHEAPER THAN LIVE MUSIC."

No Crowding, Please

A fat man, in front of a weighing machine, noticed a placard on it that read, "I tell your weight."

He put a penny in the slot and stepped on the platform only to hear a voice say, "One at a time, please."

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Nazi Financier Helps Draft Law Freezing Wages

Berlin.—A currency reform law for Germany's U. S. and British zones, on which Hitler's financial brain, Hjalmar Schacht, has been an adviser, will raise prices 100 percent while freezing wages at their present levels, it has been learned here.

Schacht, supposedly serving an 8-year prison term, was recently transferred by American police from a German camp near Ludwigsberg to a U. S.-run camp near Frankfurt. He is now attached to the German Finance Directorate which has the job of developing and introducing the currency reforms.

Questioned about Schacht's present activities, U. S. officials alleged that German authorities in the combined U. S. and British zones—now popularly called Bizonia—had requested Schacht's expert advice. It is known, however, that Schacht has been offering a financial reform plan to the U. S. Military Government ever since he was released by the Nuremberg court in 1946. His release caused so much furor among the German people that he was later tried and convicted for war crimes by a German denazification court.

Result of the projected currency regulations will be a drastic cut in the purchasing power of workers and a substantial increase in the value of Bizonia's land and capital assets—the bulk of which remains in the hands of former Nazi bigwigs.

Schacht's appointment as financial adviser in Bizonia climaxed years of cordial relations between the key Nazi and top U. S. industrialists. In 1933 Schacht met Republican foreign policy expert John Foster Dulles, whose firm of Sullivan and Cromwell developed lucrative German connections.

Dulles' brother, Allen, director of the New York branch of the Anglo-German Schroeder Bank, worked closely with Schacht's friend, banker and S.S. leader Baron Kurt von Schroeder. Later Schacht, as president of the Reichsbank, appointed the New York Schroeder Bank as one of the two U. S. firms allowed to handle the scrip in which the Nazi government paid holders of German dollar bonds.

When the allied armies were advancing in 1944, Schacht sent friends to Allen Dulles, then heading the U. S. Office of Strategic Services branch in Switzerland, to discuss the basis for postwar cooperation. Schacht, it is known, suggested a "soft" peace for Germany, projecting the idea that the U. S. could obtain extensive participation in the German economy in return. Schacht's suggestion was later elaborated by John Foster Dulles, who has been urging that the Ruhr be rebuilt as the main U. S. arsenal in Europe.

Knew His Stuff

"Perhaps you'd better fetch the manager, young woman," snapped the fussy customer. "No doubt he'll have more sense than you seem to possess."

"He certainly has, madam," came the quick reply. "He went out as you came in."

An administrative committee "at large," composed of 15 members representing outstanding groups in the AFL to pave the way for sub-committee action, includes Richard F. Walsh, representing stagehands' unions, and Hugo Ernst, representing hotel and restaurant workers.

The new drive will follow the pattern of recent labor political crusades, but will be far broader

than any yet attempted and will take full advantage of the propaganda possibilities inherent in showbiz. Expectations are that the American Federation of Musicians (AFM) will cooperate in an extensive series of disks for radio broadcasts and sound trucks. Plans also include skits and variety programs for political rallies.

The widened scope of the entertainment drive will be made possible not only through the pledges of concerted efforts by the various entertainment unions but also by the unprecedented size of the war chest to be raised. Voluntary contributions of a dollar are expected from each of the AFL's nearly 8,000,000 members.

A Horrible Device

Paul Popenoe, director of the Family Relations Institute, says: "This movement toward twin beds must stop. It was started by furniture dealers who make twice as much money selling two beds instead of one. The change from a double bed to twin beds is often the prelude to a divorce. Leave twin beds to twins!"

No Small Fry

Columnist Dorothy Parker overheard two showgirls, who had crashed a society party, quietly talking: "Look at that table over there," said one. "All millionaires!" "No kidding," was the reply. "Rich ones?"

Stupid Cowboy

COWBOY (to due rancher) — "You are putting that saddle on backwards."

DUDE RANCHER — "Mind your own business. You don't even know which way I am going."

BRIGHT BOY

"And always remember to call me Sir—because I'm the man of the house."

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IN F. D. R. TRADITION



At a stand in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Elliott Roosevelt and his wife sell Christmas trees planted by Franklin D. Roosevelt many years ago. In one day they sold more than 500 a dollar apiece. Explaining the low price, Elliott said he wanted "to make Christians out of the nation's Christmas tree dealers."

TALENT TO JOIN AFL DRIVE TO DEFEAT T-H SUPPORTERS

(From Billboard)

Washington.—Music, radio, theatre and all other entertainment groups in the American Federation of Labor (AFL), making use of the biggest names in show-biz, are to have a key role in the AFL's new organized \$8,000,000 drive to defeat the Taft-Hartley Act supporters in Congress at next year's elections.

The entertainment unions will consolidate their efforts in what is forecast as the most spectacular political campaign of its kind.

The drive is expected to find union members, from the top-drawer stars down to the struggling up-comers, contributing time and effort on the stage or radio, in niteries and at the "grass roots" to defeat "labor's enemies" at the polls.

Entertainment segments of the AFL pledged united support to the drive at an initial meeting of 200 AFL leaders organizing the framework of Labor's Educational and Political League (LEPL), authorized at the recent AFL convention. An inkling of the scope of the campaign was provided by George Heller, executive secretary of the American Federation of Radio Artists (AFRA) in the wake of the all-day AFL meeting. Heller, speaking for AFRA, said his organization was "not only prepared to contribute its own efforts toward the campaign, but is prepared to work in union with all related groups. In all likelihood," he said, "every sort of entertainment talent will be pitched toward the objective of the new LEPL campaign."

It was agreed that all the diverse entertainment groups should be represented on sub-committees to develop programs and ideas for the campaign. This includes radio directors, actors, screen artists, stagehands, musicians, etc. An administrative committee "at large," composed of 15 members representing outstanding groups in the AFL to pave the way for sub-committee action, includes Richard F. Walsh, representing stagehands' unions, and Hugo Ernst, representing hotel and restaurant workers. The new drive will follow the pattern of recent labor political crusades, but will be far broader

than any yet attempted and will take full advantage of the propaganda possibilities inherent in showbiz. Expectations are that the American Federation of Musicians (AFM) will cooperate in an extensive series of disks for radio broadcasts and sound trucks. Plans also include skits and variety programs for political rallies.

The widened scope of the entertainment drive will be made possible not only through the pledges of concerted efforts by the various entertainment unions but also by the unprecedented size of the war chest to be raised. Voluntary contributions of a dollar are expected from each of the AFL's nearly 8,000,000 members.

A Horrible Device

Paul Popenoe, director of the Family Relations Institute, says: "This movement toward twin beds must stop. It was started by furniture dealers who make twice as much money selling two beds instead of one. The change from a double bed to twin beds is often the prelude to a divorce. Leave twin beds to twins!"

No Small Fry

Columnist Dorothy Parker overheard two showgirls, who had crashed a society party, quietly talking: "Look at that table over there," said one. "All millionaires!" "No kidding," was the reply. "Rich ones?"

Stupid Cowboy

COWBOY (to due rancher) — "You are putting that saddle on backwards."

DUDE RANCHER — "Mind your own business. You don't even know which way I am going."

BRIGHT BOY

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RULES WORKER ELIGIBLE FOR VACATION PAY

San Francisco.—An employee who works under a union contract that provides for a week's vacation with pay, at a time mutually agreeable to both the worker and his employer, is entitled to the cash value of his vacation if he quits his job after earning it but before agreeing on the date he is to take it. So ruled Judge Victor Zampatti of Eureka last week, upholding the contention of John F. Dalton, Labor Commissioner of the State of California, in behalf of the worker.

The evidence presented by Irving Shore, attorney for the Labor Commissioner, showed that Don C. Alexander had been employed by the Paoli Brothers Automotive Company for thirteen months when he quit his job last June. The contract between the employer and the International Association of Machinists, Humboldt County Lodge No. 540, provided a week's vacation with pay, after a year of service, at a time to be arranged "to cause the least conflict with the normal function of the employer's business."

The employers argued that Mr. Alexander had forfeited his vacation by leaving his work in disregard of other men with greater seniority who were entitled to vacation ahead of him.

Judge Zampatti ruled that vacation rights accrued as they were earned, and ordered the employers to pay \$60.00, representing one week's wages, plus legal interest for the delay resulting from the employers' refusal.

IN THE LABOR PRESS

MORE SHACKLES

Big business is starting a campaign for shackles on labor even more drastic than those contained in the Taft-Hartley law. The McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., for example, has run a series of full-page advertisements in newspapers, clamoring for additional repressive legislation. The irony of it all is that Uncle Sam foots a large part of the bill for such vicious propaganda, since corporations are permitted to charge off the expense of such "ads" in their income tax returns.—(New Haven, Conn.) Union Times, AFL.

DIVISION HURTS

Because of the divergent legislative programs of the AFL and CIO during the past few years, the chance for securing enactment of beneficial labor legislation in New Jersey has been jeopardized. Nothing delights politicians more than to play one labor group against the other and, eventually, wind up by giving the wage-earners little or nothing.—New Jersey Labor Herald, AFL.

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LOCAL 483 REPORTS



HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
EMPLOYEES & BARTENDERS
ALLIANCE 483
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

The new year came into Monterey with great bustle and bustle, but immediately subsided and began to look pretty much like 1947, particularly the past three months. Every member who applied for extra employment for New Year's Eve was sent on a job. The following day, however, the lack of any real business in our local restaurants and bars manifested itself again when several members reported to the union office that they had joined the unemployed ranks, temporarily, at least.

While on the subject of unemployment, the following paragraphs from an article on the same subject in the December issue of the One-Ten Reporter, organ of Miscellaneous Employees Union 110, San Francisco, seems worth quoting:

"As soon as you are unemployed go without delay to the United States Employment Service Office on Pacific street, and make an application for unemployment insurance."

The new Unemployment Insurance Law requires that a "reasonable attempt" be made to secure employment, or else the weekly benefits will be cut off."

The USES has recently been calling on Local 483 for information concerning the members who make application for such unemployment compensation as may be due them. In all cases where the unemployed members are on the union's unemployment book, and are known to be available for employment, the USES immediately okays the claim. It is important, therefore, that you notify your union immediately when you are unemployed, in order that your compensation claim may have the extra protection thus afforded.

New Year's Eve business, generally speaking, was not up to owner's or employees' expectations. The greatest number of Monterey Peninsula celebrants apparently attended house parties instead of patronizing the local spots. The extra help dispatched by the union was paid off, generally, at about time and one-half of the regular scale for the New Year's Eve stint.

Recently a board of arbitration called by the union settled several claims against the Barbicue Inn for back vacation pay and back overtime pay in favor of the employees. The management immediately paid all claims which had been approved by the board of arbitration. Action of this sort speaks well, both for the union and for the management of the house in question, because it indicates a desire on the part of the union for

peaceful settlement of the difficulties which arise, and it further indicates a desire on the part of management to settle amicably the claims which are bound to arise from time to time. So when you have an individual claim which cannot be settled successfully between the individual and the owner by all means call in the union before you attempt any more or less drastic individual action. There are clauses in our working agreements which anticipate such claims and the only proper way to settle "beefs" is the way laid down by our working agreements.

The Hotel Service Workers (bellmen, porters, maids, etc.) of the Hotel San Carlos, recently banded together under the charter of Local 483, and negotiations will be started in the immediate future to seek a contract and working agreement for these new members. The organization was entirely voluntary and represents just one more little indication that the workers in our industry on the Monterey Peninsula are becoming "Union Conscious." These new members have expressed confidence and faith in Local 483 by affiliating with us. Now it's up to us older members to work harder than ever in behalf of the union to justify that faith. It isn't always easy—but it can be done.

There have been several squabbles lately between owners and individual employees who either quit or were laid off over the question of notice to be given in either event. The working agreement calls for notice to be given an employee at least eight (8) hours before the commencement of the working shift in the event of a lay-off. And the agreement also provides that the employee must likewise give the employer at least eight (8) hours notice of intention to quit, or stand liable for a fine. The union recommends, however, that whenever possible, notice of at least twenty-four (24) hours be given by either the owner of the employee, in order that more time may be allowed to fill the vacancy, if there is to be one.

There are still quite a few members who have neglected to pay their California State Federation of Labor, Assessment, and their Death Benefit Assessments which were all due prior to the end of December. Please get these assessments in to the union office as soon as possible in order that the beneficiaries of our departed members may be paid the death benefit fund. GEORGE L. RICE, Secretary.

LOYALTY PROBE HIT BY FCC COMMISSIONER

Washington. — President Truman's executive order of a loyalty probe of nearly 2 million federal government workers came in for a double-barrel blast, part from Federal Communications Commissioner Clifford J. Durr and part from the National Lawyers Guild. Speaking before the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, Durr said loyalty investigations of government workers had been tried before in other countries "with tragic consequences." Sarcastically he noted: "We're going to make our country strong by creating suspicion among men. We are out to fight communism by employing the very methods we abhor most in communism. If the program applies to every government worker, what about people in our factories or people who control radio stations? Where can it stop?"

The National Lawyers Guild, writing to Chairman Seth W. Richardson of the federal Loyalty Review Board, said the regulations by which that body will carry out the Truman order "only emphasize that such an order cannot be carried out consistently with basic democratic and constitutional principles."

The NLG urged that the board, named by Truman to carry out his program, recommend abandonment of the whole project.

New York residential construction dropped 20 per cent in the first nine months of 1947 from the similar period in 1946.

THE MARCH OF LABOR



RANDOLPH CHARGES TAFT-HARTLEY LAW 'TAILORED' TO SMASH ITU

By CHARLES HAYNES

Chicago.—The Taft-Hartley act was "tailored" to destroy organizations like the International Typographical Union (AFL), a House labor sub-committee was told in forceful terms here.

The charge was made at the opening of the 3-man sub-committee's probe into the ITU strike against Chicago's six daily papers and several other publications. Testifying for the union were ITU President Woodruff Randolph and ITU Local No. 18 President John J. Pilch. John O'Keefe represented the Chicago Publishers Association.

Representative Thos. L. Owens, anti-labor Republican from Chicago's 7th district, opened the hearing by claiming the Taft-Hartley law "was not intended for respectable unions like the ITU."

"It appears to have been tailored for us," Randolph shot back. "It contains the very clauses that, if put into effect, will undoubtedly destroy this organization."

Taking the offensive by hitting at the slave labor law, Randolph quoted an official of the Printing Industry of America, the commercial printing employers' group, as boasting that eight of 10 points which it had recommended to Congress had been incorporated into the Taft-Hartley law.

(In New York the PIA filed unfair labor practices with the NLRB against ITU locals in Newark, N. J., and St. Louis. It had previously filed charges against the ITU in New York, Detroit, Chicago and Pittsburgh. The moves were in preparation for expiration December 31 of contracts covering 30,000 ITU members in magazine, book and job printing shops in 26 cities.)

The NLRB and its general counsel, Robert N. Denham, also felt the lash of Randolph's rapid-fire attack. "Denham has lent himself to the union-destroying proposals of the newspaper publishers," Randolph contended. "We believe he is an enemy of organized labor and a particularly vicious enemy of the ITU."

Earlier, Pilch attacked the law with equal vigor. Commenting on the ITU's offer to sign a contract containing a 60-day cancellation clause, Owens pointed out: "You didn't have that clause in previous contracts."

"No," Pilch rejoined quickly, "and we didn't have the Taft-Hartley law either."

Picking up the publishers' claim that wages are not at issue in the Chicago strike, but only the ITU's refusal to sign a contract including a closed shop ban, committee member Charles J. Kersten (R., Wis.) asked: "If you satisfactorily come to an agreement on wages, would there be any other differences to consummating an agreement?"

"If we get our wage demands," Pilch said adroitly, "we will sign any agreement we can agree on."

Kersten opened the way for the sharpest attack on the law by Pilch when he demanded: "Is there any portion of the new law that has interfered in negotiations this time as compared with the past?"

"Yes," Pilch said, "it prevents us from functioning as we have for 95 years. It prevents us from reaching an agreement with the publishers to hire only members of our union."

"We believe we have the right to live, and that one member should not be forced to produce substandard work when another member is out on strike. I don't believe the law should force men to go against men who are striking to get a decent livelihood."

Tale of Misery

The young wife was feeling and looking very gloomy. "What's the trouble, dear?" her friend, a wife of ten years' standing, inquired.

"Oh—my husband has been out all the evening, and I haven't the faintest idea where he is."

"You shouldn't worry about that," her friend replied, breezily. "You'd probably be twice as miserable if you did know!"

Fast Going

Chapman returned from lunch and called his new secretary into his room.

"Yes," replied the girl. "Smith came in about his account. He wanted it settled."

"And you told him that I had left for Europe this morning?" asked Chapman.

The girl nodded and replied: "Yes, and that you wouldn't be back until this afternoon."

FACES PERJURY CHARGE



Major General Bennett Meyers, ex-top rung Army Air Forces procurement officer, swears to appear in court to answer perjury charges. After posting bail he was released. But his troubles are only just beginning as the tax authorities and Justice Department continue to investigate his record as a wartime profiteer.

BLDG. TRADES COUNCIL MINUTES

Building and Construction Trades Council of Monterey County, 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, Calif., minutes of meeting of December 18, 1947:

Meeting called to order by Vice-Chairman Floyd Mason at 8:07 p.m. Roll call showed 19 delegates from nine local unions present.

Minutes of previous meeting, December 4, read and approved.

Minutes of Executive Board meeting, December 10, read. Moved, seconded and carried Executive Board report received and filed.

Credentials from Carpenters Local 1323, changing G. Bethards from alternate to regular delegate and Robert A. Dalton to alternate delegate. The brothers were seated as delegates.

COMMUNICATIONS

Two letters from Plumbers Local Union 62 read and filed. A letter from Carpenters Local 1323 read and filed. Minutes of the Santa Clara County Building Trades Council noted and filed. A letter from the State Federation concerning the obtaining of signatures, read and filed. A letter from the State Federation concerning registration for unemployment benefits, read and filed. A letter and agreements from the State Building Trades Council, read and filed.

Moved, seconded and carried, the agreements be turned over to the trustees for consideration and study.

All bills were read and ordered

BUSINESS AGENT'S REPORT

Bro. Rial reported on various duties and troubles of the Building Trades Council and various stages of co-operation of various delegates. Bro. Bolin reported all his painters busy.

Moved, seconded and carried, the business agent's report be accepted.

REPORTS OF UNIONS

Brickmasons L. U. 16: Report by Bro. M. De Maria that Local 16 had elected new officers and would have new delegates in the near future. Bros. De Maria and Copersmith attended his meeting.

Electricians L. U. 1072: Routine meeting.

Carpenters L. U. 1323: Good meeting.

Laborers L. U. 690: Small meeting. Bro. Thomas has gone on vacation.

Lathers L. U. 122: No report.

Painters L. U. 272: Small meeting. All members working.

Plasterers L. U. 337: No report.

Plumbers L. U. 62: Routine meeting. Having trouble finding meeting hall.

Sheet Metal Workers L. U. 304: Small meeting, also having trouble finding meeting hall.

Roofers L. U. 50: Good meeting. Election of officers.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

After some discussion it was moved, seconded and carried that Mr. Pachetti sign our agreement as is.

Moved, seconded and carried, the letter from the Carpenters Local 1323 be filed.

Moved, seconded and carried, the letter from the Plumbers Local 62 be referred to the Executive Board for further study.

Moved, seconded and carried, we request further information and evidence from Local Union 62 concerning letter of Dec. 13, 1947.

NEW BUSINESS
The Executive Board was instructed to meet at 7:30 p.m., December 22, 1947.

Trustees were instructed to screen the council's files and remove all old and unused papers. Eight a.m., December 20, 1947, was set for meeting of trustees.

Trustees were also requested to audit and file a report of the books. Date for this meeting to be set later.

Moved, seconded and carried, that hereafter anyone buying anything shall sign the bill.

Financial secretary's report read and approved.

There being no further business to transact, we adjourned at 10:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY FOSTER,
Recording Secretary.

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"It is generally recognized throughout the world that working people possess the right to withhold or give their labor under terms which are reasonable, fair and acceptable. There is a vast difference between free men and slaves. Slaves cannot strike but free men can. That right should never be denied them. It is the fundamental right regarded as most valuable by working men and women throughout the world."

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